

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1886.

VOL. XLVI--NO. 70.

THE State Democratic Executive Committee is called to meet at the Maxwell House, Nashville, on the 29th instant. There ought to be a full attendance, and Memphis should not hesitate a moment in calling two conventions in accordance with the precedents of the party.

THE New York aldermen hold their votes at a high price if Alderman Jaehne's confession is to be believed. He charged \$20,000 for one vote, and thus helped to sell out Broadway to the Shary "crowd." It would take a San Francisco vigilance committee to clean New York out. Respect and robbery are the rule in her municipal management.

THERE is a cloud in the East no bigger than a man's hand, a black and threatening cloud, one that betokens war. Russia is massing her troops for a descent on Turkey and the East is soon to inspect the armies that are to make another effort to reach to and enter Constantinople victoriously. If not crushed and restrained by the united powers of Europe Russia may yet, and very soon, be strong enough to attempt the realization of Napoleon's prediction.

MISS ANNA MORGAN tells the Chicago Mail that she was the first person in this country to recite "Ode to Joy." She says: "It was sent me in manuscript from London by one of my friends when I first appeared under the non de plume of 'Dagone' in the London Times. I was so much taken with it that I recited it fifty times at least, I guess, and I never heard any criticism of it. The story is a broad one, but it is told in so pathetic a way that I can't see how anybody could regard it as vulgar."

A VERY interesting letter from the Constantinople correspondent of the New York Herald will be found on another page. It tells the story of England's preparedness for Russian aggression and the steady purpose of the East to unsent Victoria and push her out of India. This correspondent gives it as his opinion, based upon statements made by German officers who attended the winter military maneuvers in India, that the contest is likely to take place within the next three years.

THE strikers have placed themselves at a great disadvantage with the public by their conduct in disabling the engines of the Texas and Pacific railroad. The destruction of property can never be consented to under any circumstances. It does no good for the strikers, but a great deal of harm, and Mr. Powderly should hasten to counsel them to a more sensible and lawful course. Workingmen have a right to strike when aggrieved, but they have no right to cripple the machinery or destroy the property of their employers.

GEN. VAUGHAN has retired from the canvass and is no longer a candidate for the office of County Trustee. Elsewhere we give his reasons for this course, which will, no doubt, be read with surprise by the public, especially State, county and Taxing-District officials. Gen. Vaughan has as Criminal Court clerk given the utmost satisfaction to the public. He has been a faithful officer and has performed his duties with rare discretion and tact. His statement published in another column bespeaks the character of the man—painstaking, cautious and careful—and proves that in declining to be a candidate for any office the public loses an opportunity for continued service by a man of capacity and high integrity.

MR. PARRELL, in the course of the interview had with him on Saturday, declares that Mr. Chamberlain, in opposing Mr. Gladstone's joint measure of home rule and land equity, is undoubtedly guided by a desire to "keep the Irish members in Westminster in hopes that they will assist him in carrying out the Radical programme, but if he by any chance succeeded as the result of his present action in dashing the cup from the lips of Ireland, so far from the Radical programme being assisted by Irish members, a chain would be created between them and the Radicals that would not be bridged over in twenty years," and Church and State, the House of Lords, primogeniture and entail, caste and class and privilege would take a new lease on life.

MR. PARRELL, in the course of an interview had with him last Saturday, expressed the opinion that if Mr. Gladstone's health holds out, home rule is secure. He thinks that the "Grand Old Man" can manage to carry his measures through the House of Commons without Mr. Chamberlain's aid, and says that "apart from the effect of Mr. Gladstone's influence, the number of new members in the present Parliament on the Liberal side, and the number of members on the Tory side who owe their seats to the Irish vote are considerable enough to make the House little anxious for another general election. Moreover, the Irish landlords, notwithstanding their pretended hostility, will be so eager not to miss the great opportunity of the land purchase scheme that their influence under the scheme will be calculated to take the backbone out of Tory opposition." Mr. Parrell also thinks that "the Lords will hesitate before they reject the scheme if it passes the Commons. They will be more likely to confine their attention to making the land purchase scheme as favorable as possible to landlords, and to minimizing by amendments in committee the measure dealing with Irish autonomy."

PUBLIC PRINTER ROUNDS

TO KEEP HIS PLACE UNTIL CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Southern Bills Introduced—Casey Young Before the Pan-Electric Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A delegation of Indiana Democrats called on the President to-day in the interest of Mr. John G. Stall of that State for public printer. The President informed them that he did not intend to make any change in the place of public printer during this session of Congress. He said that the position was a very important one, and that Mr. Rounds was conducting the work with efficiency. He could see no reason why a change should be made at this time at the risk of causing confusion and interfering with the work of Congress. The delegates went away very wrathful, some of them predicting that the Democrats would lose everything in the State this fall, and that a Republican Senator would be elected to succeed Harrison.

MISS M. A. E. SMITH OF ALABAMA, having passed a satisfactory examination, has been appointed a clerk of the \$900 class in the office of the Secretary, under civil service rules, for a probationary term of six months.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, to-day appointed M. A. Fisher of Mississippi and T. B. Stubbs of Alabama postoffice inspectors. There have now been thirty new inspectors appointed, which fill all the vacancies.

G. K. WALSH, mayor of Hot Springs, Ark., appeared before the Senate Committee on Public Lands this morning and made a protest against the passage of any measure requiring the removal of the bath-houses from the government reservation.

SOUTHERN BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. Wheeler: To remove the tax from tobacco and from spirits made from fruits in certain cases.

By Mr. McKee: Granting the thirty-sixth section of land in the State of Arkansas to the State for free school purposes; also a bill to pay Harriet A. Womack of Arkansas \$4775 for property taken by the United States army during the war; also a bill to pay Wm. Moss \$3500 for extra services in transporting the United States mails from Washington, Ark., to Clarksville, Tex., during the year 1887.

By Mr. Peck: A bill for the relief of Elijah Drake of Madison county, Ark., for property taken by the Federal troops during the war.

By Mr. J. D. Taylor: A bill to construct a road through the national cemetery at Dover, Tenn.; a bill for the relief of Elizabeth Perrinick of Carroll county, Tenn.; also a bill for the relief of Alex. W. Harmon of Greene county, Tenn.

ARRIVALS. John Brophy, Tennessee; Wm. Bryson, R. G. Miller, Memphis, Tenn.; J. W. Kidridge, Memphis; Henry Fink, Knoxville; W. B. Malone, Brownsville, Tenn.; J. B. Neely, Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. H. Stockert, Nashville, Tenn.; R. G. Harris, Memphis; G. B. Thornton, Tennessee; W. P. Walsh, Hot Springs, Ark.; Chas. B. Howry, Mississippi; H. C. Brigham, Alabama; L. L. Williams, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. A. D. Morgan and the Misses Pratt, Prattville, Ala.

THE PAN-ELECTRIC.

Continuation of Casey Young's Testimony Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Casey Young continued his testimony before the Telephone Investigating Committee to-day. He said that Gen. Atkins was not a member of Congress at the time the Pan-Electric contract was drawn. Witness was a Congressman-elect, but Gen. Atkins went on the 4th of March, 1883, while the contract was entered into on March 13th. Witness never offered to sell or give a share of the stock to any member of Congress. No member offered to buy a dollar's worth of stock from him, nor did he offer to give any. Mr. Dunn of Arkansas had talked with witness about the stock, and asked what he thought about exchanging a house for it, to which witness had replied by advising him to keep the house and let the stock go.

Mr. Ranney asked if witness could tell what members of Congress he had conversed with about the Pan Electric. He replied that he had talked with Messrs. Dunn, McMillin, Taylor, Hopkins and Stockinger. There were forty or more at least, and witness could not mention all of them. T. E. (the company) did not dream that Congress would ever have anything to do with the telephone and that legislation would ever result. There was never a bill introduced by him or any of his associates that related in remotest degree to the enterprise. Mr. Van Benthuyzen wrote to witness and said he was going to have government suit brought if he could under the law, whether Garland belonged to the company or not. He was going to make Garland bring suit, and if Garland would not do it he would go to the President about it. Subsequently witness wrote to Benthuyzen and his counsel over to introduce them to the Attorney General. One of the counsel stated what they came for and Garland said he was interested in a telephone company and could not talk to them about it. The counsel insisted that Mr. Garland said: "Gentlemen, I cannot talk to you on that subject. I am not the attorney of the telephone company, and cannot talk to you." Mr. Van Benthuyzen said: "I have a right to have a suit brought. If the law requires you to bring suit I will see that it is brought." Garland said: "I cannot talk to you," and the gentlemen retired. The interview lasted about five minutes, and took place some time between the 30th of July and 2d of August. Van Benthuyzen said he would go to the White House about it. He did write to the President. He said he was not going to have his rights imperiled by Garland or anybody else. Witness never wrote a letter to or spoke a word to Garland about the government's bringing suit. The company, he said, could never get Garland to do anything.

Adjourned until Wednesday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

An Executive Session.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Two letters from Secretary Manning were read in executive session to-night declining to furnish the papers in the case of

Callister Wells of Vermont and Surveyor Morton of San Francisco, both suspended. Senator Logan caused to be read a letter written several months ago by John Oberly chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, charging that Ex-Postmaster Palmer of Chicago was an offensive partisan. Gen. Logan asked that the letter be printed and referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform. Oberly's confirmation to be Civil Service Commissioner, to succeed Mr. Trenholm, is pending before the Civil Service Committee, and the letter may have an incidental effect upon the chances of the confirmation.

The Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Mackin-Gallagher cases that the crimes charged against the defendants are infamous within the meaning of the constitution, and the defendants cannot be held to answer in the courts of the United States otherwise than by a presentment or indictment by a grand jury. The effect of the decision is to send the case back to the lower court to be proceeded with by a grand jury indictment instead of by information.

The Chief-Justice announced the following: "The call of the docket in its regular order will be stopped Friday, April 23d. Cases advanced for hearing at this term will be taken up Monday, April 26th, and their call continued through that week if necessary. The court will adjourn for the term Monday, May 10th."

Another Bond Call.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the 15th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for \$10,000,000 of the 3 percent loan of 1882. The principal and accrued interest will be paid on the 1st day of May, 1886. The following is a description of the bonds called: \$50, original number 275 to original number 284, both inclusive; original number 1370 to original number 1381, both inclusive; \$100, original number 2049 to original number 2107, both inclusive; original number 9880 to original number 9916, both inclusive; \$500, original number 922 to original number 1041, both inclusive; original number 4210 to original number 4218, both inclusive; \$1000, original number 7690 to original number 9030, both inclusive, and original number 2575 to original number 2711, both inclusive; \$1000, original number 14,507 to original number 15,458, both inclusive. Total, \$10,000,000.

ON 'CHANGE.

CLOSING prices of May options at Chicago yesterday: Pork, \$9.80. Lard, 6.00; clear rib sides, 5.20; Corn, 38c; Wheat, 84c. Oats, 20c.

MANY citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., have petitioned Congress to place the coin of silver upon an equality with gold; that there be issued coin certificates of one and two and five dollars, the same being made a legal tender; that two dollar legal tender notes be issued, and that the public debt be paid as rapidly as possible by applying to that purpose the funds now in the Treasury.

The Commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina figures that it costs 9 cents to raise cotton in that State, and the Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia arrives at the conclusion that it can be produced in the latter State for 8.24 cents. In the latter estimate nothing is allowed for rent of land, but one-fifth of the cost is chargeable to fertilizers. Accepting that calculation as true cotton can be raised in the bottom lands for about 7 cents, leaving the planter nothing for the use of his land.

VISITORS on 'Change yesterday: Maj. S. E. Barber, Humboldt; S. A. Cunningham, Nashville; S. Beard, Howell, Ar.; Jas. S. Ewing, Illinois; Miss P. Bower, Illinois; John S. Brannin, Louisville, Ky.; John M. Hall, Wayne Valley, Miss.; Mrs. M. B. Fry and Misses Eugenia and Lula Fry of Boston, Mass.; A. C. Fry, Tenn.; A. Sterberger, Brownsville; H. M. Cain, Jonestown, Miss.; C. G. Yarbrough, Holly Springs; W. R. Dougherty, Coldwater, Miss.; J. B. Canaday, Collierville, Tenn.; L. A. Cohen, Holly Springs; J. H. McGeehan, San Francisco, Cal.; S. W. Whitmore, Cleveland, O.; J. S. Enory, Illinois; Mrs. Mary Beecher, city; John S. Braemire, Louisville, Ky.; H. C. Victor Lynchburg; C. S. Yarbrough, Holly Springs.

THE blackboard of the Cotton Exchange that contains the records of receipts and shipments was gaily decorated yesterday with blue ribbons suspended on either side of a miniature cotton bale, and Secretary Hotter went about smiling a smile that was visible from the rear a distance of 100 yards. Assistant Secretary La Hache was, if possible, more mercurial than usual, and even Mr. Wiggs was able to smile, while chalking down bad news on the New York board, a thing he has never been known to do before. President Crawford, who knows how to smile even when the market tumbles at the rate of 10 points a day, was just a trifle more cheery than usual yesterday, and his smile was contagious. The average factor studied the board with a look that denoted a sense of personal triumph, and the walking encyclopedia of statistics, who is too well known to be referred to by name, found new material for the exercise of his favorite pastime, figuring. Even the growers, who are nothing if not chronic grumblers, forgot their usual habit, and joined in the general hilarity. The cause of all this festivity was the fact that thus far this season Memphis has received 512,942 bales of cotton, a record unprecedented in its history. The nearest approach to it was in 1871, when the receipts of the whole season footed up 511,432 bales. In 1882 the season's receipts aggregated 507,789 bales. These figures have now been left behind, and everything points to 600,000 bales before the season is over. This result is largely due to the pluck of our factors, who are the range of patrons and hold cotton up when it wants to go down, and who will run the market up an eighth at a clip, but have never lowered the peg more than one-sixteenth at a time. That's the kind of a market cotton is looking for, and the figures show that planters have discovered it.

GOIT, a painful disease affecting principally the fibrous tissues about the smaller joints, has various names, according to the parts affected, as podagra, when in the feet; claw, when in the hands, etc.; but whatever the attack is first felt in the feet, the hands or some other part, rub with Salvation Oil at once. It annihilates pain. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

REPLY TO HOXIE'S LETTER

STATEMENT FROM THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Why They Declined to Accept the Propositions of the Two Governors.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22.—The following was issued by the Knights of Labor at a late hour to-night:

REPLY TO MR. HOXIE'S LETTER.

To the Public.—A statement in reply to H. M. Hoxie's letter to the Governors of Missouri and Kansas.

In response to the proposition contained in a note written to Mr. Hoxie by the Governors of Kansas and Missouri, and also the reply of Mr. Hoxie to the Governors, we beg to state:

First. That while in conference in Kansas City we were sent for by the Governors, and, out of respect for them, a committee was appointed, consisting of employees of the Gould roads only, which met with them, and by request stated the cause of the present withdrawal of active labor from the roads of the Gould Southwestern system. On their suggestion these gentlemen went to see Mr. Hoxie and attempted a settlement. It was agreed, in deference to their wishes, that we should submit to them all our grievances, with the understanding that they would arrange a meeting between Mr. Hoxie and ourselves.

We desired permission to settle as best we could, on an understanding that we would abide by their decision. To this we assented unless we were first permitted to pass upon the terms of settlement. With this understanding we consented to their interposition between Mr. Hoxie and themselves. Mr. Hoxie refused to receive a delegation from their employees or the Knights of Labor, and the Governors received from Mr. Hoxie the document published yesterday, which was given to the press even before we were permitted to see it. Now, in justice to ourselves and the truth of history we desire to make the following points of fact:

First.—The interposition of the Governors was voluntary on their part, contrary to Kansas City and seeking an interview with our board.

Second.—We refused them the privilege of adjusting our difference or accepting terms of settlement without first submitting to this committee for approval. Notwithstanding which, they received Mr. Hoxie's proposition, qualifications and all, and turned them over to the press and public before we were even permitted to see them.

Third.—They say to Mr. Hoxie, after careful investigation we are unable to find wherein the Missouri Pacific Railway Company has violated the terms and conditions of the agreement made on the 15th of March, 1885, touching its employees in our respective States.

To say the least of such a statement it is not creditable to the minds and hearts of men to whom has been committed the welfare of a great people, to say that they will take advantage of our want of skill in legislative technicalities and work at gross violations of a sacred agreement in their plain language. The time for holding this meeting will be named later.

DIED.

CROWLEY.—Friday, March 19, 1886, MARY FINE CROWLEY, aged ten months and twelve days, daughter of J. J. and M. E. Crowley.

Funeral occurred from their family residence Saturday, March 20, at 10 o'clock a. m.

YANCY.—Monday, March 22, 1886, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., at residence, corner of Galois and Coffee streets, J. B. YANCY, aged forty-nine years.

KREMER'S

—HAVE—

Bought Early and Largely.

Their Second Importation of Spring Woollens, Silk, Rich Laces, Wonderfully Exquisite Jet, Irresistible, Gold and Copper, and Rosary Effects in Trimmings and Dress Goods will be displayed

KREMER'S

Dresses.

"Quite English, you know."

KREMER'S

Hats and Bonnets.

"Tres Parisiennes."

KREMER'S

Parasols.

Louis XV.

KREMER'S

Wraps and Jackets.

Very Elegant and Very Correct.

KREMER'S

GOOD NEWS!

A. HEXTER,

No. 214 Main St.,

Has just received a large stock of the latest styles of

CASSIMERES AND WORSTEDS

For Pants, which will make to order at much less than the usual prices. We will make a good all wool suit for \$5. Call and examine our goods. Also, a complete line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS for the coming season at our usual low prices.

A. HEXTER, No. 214 MAIN ST.

THE SAUVREUR SUMMER COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES

Removed from Anne at a Burlington to 611 Broadway, N. Y.

Eleventh session July 15th to Aug. 29th. For Board, Room and railroad fares, address

JOHN L. SAUVREUR, Germanistown, Pa.

The circular sent on application to

DR. L. SAUVREUR, Germanistown, Pa.

CLOSING CUT

Ladies' Phaetons,
Doctors' Phaetons,
Barouches,
Top Buggies,
Open Buggies,
Speeding Buggies,
Spring Wagons,
Farm Wagons,
Road Carts, Etc., Etc., Etc.



Being desirous of Closing Out this branch of our business, consisting of Vehicles of all styles and qualities, we will offer them for the Next 90 Days at FIRST COST. Coldwater Road Carts \$25 each. Call early and make your selection.

WOODRUFF-OLIVER CARRIAGE AND HARDWARE COMPANY.

BETHELL & CLAPP, Assignees.

still inciting it and making an innocent public pay the price of his perfidy. How long will the public consent for Gould and Hoxie thus to rule or ruin? We wait to see.

By the order of

EXECUTIVE BOARD, District Assembly No. 101.

ADDRESS TO BUSINESS MEN OF ST. LOUIS.

The Executive Committee of District Assemblies Nos. 101, 17 and 93, in session in this city to-day, issued an address to the merchants, manufacturers and business men of St. Louis, stating that for many days the commerce of the country traversed by the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Iron Mountain and Texas Pacific Railroads has been paralyzed because of a disagreement between the railroad officials and their employees, known as Knights of Labor, and inasmuch as the Knights of Labor have made overtures for the purpose of arbitrating grievances long presented to the railway officials, which overtures have been ignored; as the withdrawal of the forces of labor at other points and in other roads may occur at any time, therefore, the committee call upon the merchants and business men of this city to combine to bring to bear the power of the law to compel the resumption of business on the railroads in accordance with the provisions of their charter. The address further states that the committee will do all in its power to prevent the withdrawal of the men at other points, and on other roads, so long as there is hope of their rights being recognized, yet, if these men strike, the responsibility shall rest with them. The committee requests the business men of the city to combine with the Knights of Labor against these corporations for the purpose of

First.—Compelling the roads to resume traffic or forfeit their charters.

Second.—To prevent discrimination against the citizens of this city in freight rates as a revenge by the roads for their efforts at such combination.

Third.—To compel the recognition of labor organizations and their rights to negotiate by their representatives. The time for holding this meeting will be named later.

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